

Elder ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Bethany, Virginia, preached in this place yesterday, to a large congregation. He left in the afternoon, we understand, for Paris, Monroe county, where he preaches to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Late advices from England give unfavorable accounts of the crops the past season, and render it highly probable that "bread stuffs" will have to be imported from the United States to a considerable extent. This news has caused a sudden rise in our markets. In the eastern cities wheat and flour went up several figures upon the receipt of the news.—Speculators were busy, and it is quite probable the news will be the making of fortunes to many dealers in bread stuffs. The news is favorable to our country, and its beneficial effects will be generally felt.

OHIO AND GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Last week we handed over the States of Ohio and Georgia, to our opponents. The returns that had then been received, indicated that the locos had the ascendancy in both States. Since then, however, better news has come to hand, which enables us to place Ohio and Georgia on the Whig side!

The Whigs have a majority in both branches of the legislature in Ohio.

In Georgia, Crawford, the whig candidate for Governor, has been elected by a handsome majority. The Senate is loco—the house whig. Whig majority on joint ballot.

Well done Georgia!

GOV. EDWARDS—and his friends.

The war between Gov. Edwards and his political friends is still progressing. It grows warmer and warmer, and both the Governor's organ and its opponents are resorting to hard words—such as the inmates of the house about which the war commenced, would hardly be guilty of using. We have become somewhat mixed up in the fight, it seems by the last number of the Governor's organ—as over a column of that paper is devoted to us. We think much less room would have answered the same purpose. In copying the letter of Mr. Price, it seems we gave it the wrong date, and in speaking of that gentleman, we gave him the title of *General*, whereas, according to the Herald, he is only a *Colonel*. These circumstances are the foundation on which the Herald wrote a column and upwards.

In reply to the question of the Herald as to the building of a new Penitentiary, we are not prepared to say yea or nay—but as Mr. Price assures the public in his letters, that the Governor was in favor of it, and as he is sworn to protect and look after the interests of the State, we presume he knows best, and shall therefore, for the present, not oppose it—unless we know how many town lots our opposition will bring us.

ANOTHER BOOK.—A Mr. Cummings has issued a book in New York, reviewing the administration of one John Tyler, and showing how and why some things were done and others were not. Has it got anything in it about the "Bargain and Intrigue," between Polk and Tyler? We should like much to get hold of the original "Bargain," for the benefit of our neighbor of the "Democrat." The McKenzie Book has well nigh done him over—and we think the Polk and Tyler "Bargain" would floor him.

Send us the book, some body!

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The Memphis Convention meets on the 12th of November. The Republican of last Monday says, we have been desired to say, that the members of delegations who desire to join the St. Louis delegation, and go down in the same boat, would do well to advise the committee at this place, (Messrs. Blood, Collier and Bredell) of their wish, that provision may be made accordingly.—The St. Louis delegation will leave on the 9th or 10th.

We are not disposed to engage in a controversy with the Democrat on the subject of the Register. We have expressed an opinion—that stands unchanged. We therefore leave him under the fostering care of our neighbor, and his hard friend in St. Louis.

Meantime, we hope the urchins about town will reflect that the duties of the office require an undisturbed mind.

We observe with pleasure that GEORGE BERCKHART, Esq., of Randolph county, is spoken of as a candidate for the Convention from that district, in place of Dr. Head, deceased. We should be much gratified to see him returned.

MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

Burnt Fingers; Or how to Skin a Loco.

The "Democrat" finds fault with us for publishing extracts from Mackenzie's Book of Letters, and quotes from New York papers, one of them whig, which condemns their original publication, and classes all who copy from the book, with the compiler—who, it is assumed, stole the letters; hence, those who copy or receive the stolen letters, are no better than the thief.

First and foremost, the assumption that the letters were stolen has not been sustained—on the contrary, the compiler distinctly states that he came in possession of the letters by no act of fraud or deceit, and challenges investigation. But this is immaterial: the letters were gotten possession of and published in a book, with the name of a responsible and respectable person attached thereto, and submitted to the world—extensively read and copiously extracted from. We do not approve of their original publication, and had they been originally left with us to publish, we should have forwarded them to their owner.—But they were published—circulated and read—were in a form that they would be read independent of our publishing—they contain matters in which the public are deeply interested—sustain charges that we have frequently made against the leaders of the democratic party, unstained fully except by our moral convictions of their truth—were calculated to open the eyes of the people in reference to the dishonesty of a set of men who had their confidence but to abuse it—and under all these circumstances, and governed by all these reasons, we copied from the printed book, and shall do so again—despite the croakings of those who may be exposed, or the blushes and cringes of their friends and followers. We again repeat, distinctly, we condemn their original publication; but, being published, in the shape they are, we should feel that we had failed to discharge our duty to the public, had we passed them by without a notice—and no notice would answer so well as the letters themselves.

Thus much in justification of the part we have acted. Now for the honesty and purity of those who attack us—and their friends and witnesses. The New York Courier and Enquirer is one of the witnesses quoted against us. Any one who has looked through the book and seen how often the name of the editor of that paper appears, can very readily imagine why it is that he objects to their publication. Besides that paper has published private letters, and by some means its editor got possession of a treaty (Ashburton, we believe) and made it public before the Senate had disposed of it in secret session. So much for this witness of the Democrat.

Another New York paper is quoted which was guilty of publishing, during the last Presidential canvass, a private letter of the Hon. H. Clay to C. M. Clay, which was stolen, unopened, from the office of the New York Tribune—and which, if we mistake not, was published in the *Missouri Democrat*, with much gusto! (If we are mistaken in this, we desire to be corrected; a reference to the files will determine the matter.) There are numerous other instances in which the locofooco press have been guilty of publishing private documents, from the original manuscript copy, which had been stolen or forcibly seized, which could be referred to if necessary, and they now lift their hands in holy horror at whig editors for extracting from a *Printed Book*!

Is the Democrat satisfied? Let us see, however, before we drop this subject, if we cannot find a case nearer home—of which many of our readers no doubt have a distinct recollection—and in which some of the Democrat's particular friends acted a very conspicuous part. During the canvass of 1840, Gen. Clark, then a candidate for Governor, while canvassing the State, addressed a letter to Col. Birch, then a resident of this place, on matters connected with the canvass. That letter found its way into the columns of the Democrat. Col. Birch called on the editor to know how he came in possession of it. It was furnished him by C. F. Jackson, then Cashier of the Bank, who, it was subsequently ascertained, got it from Owen Rawlins, that year the successful candidate for the Senate, from this county. Where did he get the letter? When called on by Col. Birch he stated that he found it in *Ph's house*, with some other papers.—After he found it in his house, instead of returning it to the owner, he gave it to C. F. Jackson, who caused it to be published in the Democrat—and the editor congratulated himself upon his "good fortune" in being "thus enabled to expose it to the world!"

Col. Birch published a card in the Times, on the subject of the letter, in which he said—"I charge, therefore, with the most conscientious certainty, that this letter WAS TAKEN FROM MY HAT, during my public addresses between the 10th and 20th of July. By whom it was done, and how it found its way into Judge Rawlins' house, * * * I leave such portion of the

public as have not passed upon it already, to imagine and decide."

Here we have a democratic Senator, a democratic Cashier of a democratic Bank, all concerned in publishing, in a democratic paper, a private letter, from the written original copy, which the owner avows, with the most "conscientious certainty," was stolen from his possession!!

—And the "Democrat," after all this, is down upon us, and other whigs, with coarse remarks, for copying from a published, and widely circulated book!

Will you take another glass, neighbor?

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY; OR, A DEMOCRATIC MIRROR!

We give below a few extracts to show the harmony and good feeling existing between Gov. Edwards and some of his political friends. It is almost as good as Mackenzie's Book!

Hear Col. Price on Gov. Edwards. Has it come to this, that the Gov. of the State of Missouri is the scribbler for a dirty sheet, gotten up by himself?—and not content when he has written the editorials, but must also write communications for his own paper, first defending and then puffing himself, endeavoring to make the people believe it is friends who have come to the rescue. If he considers himself aggrieved or misrepresented by the charges made against him, why does he not come out boldly over his own signature?

Gov. Edwards on Col. Price. Who is he? He is better known where he comes from than here. Was the Gov. bound to give any reasons to him? His reasons belonged to the legislature, not to Tom. We have arrived at a handsome pitch in State pride and morals, when a pitiful ass and dirty scoundrel, can set himself up to tell the people of the State on what grounds an Executive vetoed a bill.

"X" on Gov. Edwards. His miserable school-boy style of writing is ever sure to betray him, and the respect which is entertained for the office he disgraces, may not save his nose. He resorts to another trick to ward off the public indignation—for he is as fertile in tricks as he is in wanting in honesty.

Gov. Edwards on "X"—"Philo X." "Philo X," alone, can tell lies faster than four papers could refute them. And the balance of the Exes, whether over fictitious or their own proper signature, are about his equals.

"X" on Governor Edwards. His attempts to divert the public mind from the true issues by lying and prevarication would alone convict him before any jury of honest men. But he dares not meet the charges face to face.—His cowardly guilty heart is depicted in every effort to save himself.

Interesting family circle, this!

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

EDWARD WARRENS, of Missouri, as Consul of the United States for the Port of Trieste, in the place of A. D. Mann, resigned.

This appointment is quite as bad as the original one. It seems that the most bitter and vindictive anti-annexationists in Missouri are the most honored by the Administration, through what influence we need not say. At least it is unfortunate that a man could not have been selected for the consulate at Trieste, who receives the respect of the community in which he resides, and by which he is known. When such appointments as this, are made, it is time for the press to speak boldly. We should send abroad as our representatives, men who are at least respected at home.—*Mo. Reporter*.

By all means: and men should be appointed to office at home, who command the respect of the community in which they live.—*Times*.

Destructive Teeth and Offensive Breath.—Mrs. L. Maria Child, the celebrated authoress gives the following directions for the prevention of defective teeth and offensive breath:

Nobody need have an offensive breath. A careful removal of substances from between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always cure a bad breath.

A lump of charcoal held in the mouth, two or three times a week, and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath. The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums; and it is this acid which destroys the teeth.

A dear friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black, gradually crumbled, and so broke off by pieces. By frequently chewing charcoal, the process of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as sound as before! This I know to be a fact.

Every body knows that charcoal is an antiseptic, and is used in boxing up animal or vegetable substances, to keep them from decay. Upon the same chemical principle, it tends to preserve the teeth and sweeten the breath.

There is no danger in swallowing it: on the contrary, small quantities have a beneficial effect on the inward system, particularly when the body is suffering from that class of complaints peculiarly incident to summer. It would not be wise to swallow it or any other gritty substance, in large quantities, or very frequently; but once or twice a week a little would be salutary rather than otherwise. A bit of charcoal as big as a cherry, merely held in the mouth a few hours without chewing, has a good effect. At first, most people dislike to chew it, but use soon renders it far from disagreeable. Those who are troubled with an offensive breath might chew it very often, and swallow it but seldom. It is peculiarly important to clean and rinse the mouth thoroughly before going to bed, otherwise a great deal of the destructive acid will form during the night.

If these hints induce only one person to take better care of the teeth, I shall be more than rewarded for the trouble of writing. I am continually pained to see young people losing their teeth merely for want of a few simple precautions; and one cannot enter a stage or steam-car without finding the atmosphere polluted and rendered absolutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when a proper use of water and charcoal might render it as wholesome and pleasant as the breeze of Eden.

LOCOS—BANKING.

We continue our extracts from Mackenzie's Book, which show the religious feeling and financial skill of two of Mr. Van Buren's students and pets. Mr. Butler took charge of the Washington and Warren Bank at Sandy Hill, early in 1849, which failed toward the end of that year. The correspondence will show how it was kept up during its brief existence. We give the religious letter precedence:—

Benjamin to Jesse on 'the great Salvation.'

SANDY HILL, March 27th, 1849.

DEAR FRIEND, You have really a fine state of political confusion at Albany. I think the situation of the Governor [De Witt Clinton] is daily becoming more desperate.

I am more and more pleased with my duties. They require industry and attention, but they give me more leisure than I had while in Albany, and furnish me more easily with sufficient to provide for my household.

The only difficulty here is THE WANT OF the stated PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL. Had we a faithful and respectable minister, and were the people more anxious for and attentive to religion, I should have nothing to ask for, but the continuance of health to make this place delightful. The contrast between Albany and Sandy Hill in this particular is great. You do not at all estimate as you ought, the peculiar privileges you enjoy. They are remarkably great. * * * The Gospel is either a "savour of life unto life," or of "death unto death." And how can those "escape who neglect so great salvation?"

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Now, after grace, for a touch of Finance:

SANDY HILL, June 29th, 1849.

JESSE HOYT, Esq., 111 State street, Albany.

DEAR HOYT.—The enclosed will show you how the "world wags." One of those persons that I told to wait until their turns came, was THE YOUNG PATROON, who had 4 or \$500 taken for rents due his father.

If you know him—as I believe you do—I wish you would FALL IN WITH HIM, and ask his opinion—I know it will be favorable, although I did not pay him, because he sat within my counter, and read the papers, AND DRANK WINE WITH ME FOR TWO OR THREE HOURS BEFORE THE BANK CLOSED, and saw every man who had come from a distance, or was poor and needy, paid in specie without a moment's delay.

Now, if his opinion is friendly, I dare say I will pass current, AND BE A LEGAL TENDER in your DUTCH metropolis, and it would answer for CIRCULATION, &c. Let me hear how every thing goes—and what is said and done at Albany.

Yours truly,

B. F. BUTLER.

Seal and send the enclosed after reading it. If the loan with Baird was concluded, and you expect the specie on Thursday, you may perhaps ask Caleb Barker to stay for it. If not, tell him there will not be a LOAD until next week. HE AND EVERY BODY ELSE thinks I have TONS OF IT on the way.

[Per Mr. L. Clark.]

SANDY HILL, July 1, 1849.

JESSE HOYT, Esq., Albany.

DEAR SIR.—The enclosed you will send by the first boat, after reading it, &c. I send you 25 TIMES. You see how boldly we come out. I have deliberated long before I ventured it—but, as it's a part of my "budget of ways and means," have at length concluded to run the hazard.

If the specie for Schuyler's note could be obtained, you could send it by the bearer. Send the papers on Saturday. Tell me what you think of my bulletin.

Yours truly,

B. F. BUTLER.

President Butler's manifesto, referred to in the preceding letter, as a part of his "budget of ways and means," and issued after Mr. Barker's visit, was as follows:

[From the Sandy Hill Times, July 2, 1849.]

The following communication on the subject of the Bank in this place may be relied upon as coming from an official source.

For the Times.

Washington and Warren Bank.—The excitement in relation to the paper of the Washington and Warren Bank, beginning to subside, perhaps it may not be ill-timed to request the attention of the public to a few prominent points, connected with the operations and character of that institution. The sudden and unexpected suspension of payment at the Exchange Bank, together with other causes, produced, very naturally, among suspicions of the solvency of the Washington and Warren Bank, which were greatly increased by the malicious prophecies and slanderous reports of persons who regarded its success with jealousy and hatred. The consequence was, the rapid and vexatious return of its notes, accompanied with demands for specie, or for such bank paper as is equivalent thereto. Mr. Barker, foreseeing this result, and fearing that the bank might not be able to withstand the first shock, although confident of ultimate success, very fairly assured the public, in his address, to them, that the Washington and Warren notes would all be paid within sixty days, without promising that the bank would not be compelled to suspend, for a short period, the payment of its notes. It was found, however, that a course so unpleasant and distressing was unnecessary, and that the bank, by resorting to its legal rights, so far as it respects brokers and other banks, would be able to ride out the gale, and that too without pressing those that owe the bank. It has continued, and will continue its redemptive, and is abundantly able to pay all its debts, to the "utmost farthings." The debts due to the bank, amount to more than double their notes in circulation, and those debts are perfectly secure—there is perhaps scarcely one that will not ultimately be collected. How then can any one be a loser by the Bank?

It is true that the Bank has not extended to speculators and bank agents, that prompt accommodation which, under flourishing circumstances, would probably have been afforded; and it is also true that it has been engaged, and is now engaged in the payment of small specie, to persons of that description; but it must always be remembered, that the Farmers, Mechanics, Traders, and Tradesmen, who have presented their bills, have been paid in the most prompt and liberal manner. It must also be borne in mind, that the pressure of the times would of itself be a sufficient excuse for many things, which, at a more propitious moment, would be deemed inconsistent with the rules of fair and honorable business; and above all, that the course pursued in this particular instance, is adopted for the express purpose, not of injuring, but of indemnifying the public. THE BANK IS ABLE TO

PAY, and intends to pay its notes, but it supposes that the honest yeomanry, who compose the "bone and gristle" of the land, are entitled to every accommodation, in preference to greedy speculators and arrogant monied aristocracies. Those too who have "poisoned the chalice," have no reason to complain, if with retributive justice, it is "presented to their lips;" nor even if they are compelled to taste a portion of its contents.

PRESIDENT BUTLER to Mr. HOYT.

SANDY HILL, July 3d, 1849—11 A. M.

DEAR HOYT.—All goes on well. Caleb arrived last night with the reinforcement. Your "extract" was well timed. I wish you would keep the Albany merchants back. It's rather bad friendship to get our bills together, and pass them up here, say 30 days sooner than they would otherwise come. At the worst they would go into Brokers' hands, WHICH IS THE BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD FOR ME. I have received a very beging, coaxing letter from Mr. Olcott, BUT AS WISWALL'S MONEY IS NOT HALF PAID, I DON'T TROUBLE MYSELF ABOUT IT.

Yours truly,

B. F. BUTLER.

We cannot follow this interesting correspondence, which is as rich as this to the end. Benjamin writes Jesse (July 7th) that he has paid out specie "very liberally since its arrival, but shall now hold up"—(July 10th) that "I will rather suffer the public to fret a little than hazard the safety of the Institution by paying out too fast"—(little fear of that)—(July 14th) that "I pay \$700 to \$1,000 daily—(chiefly in specie—satisfying all fair and proper calls"—and (Aug. 24th) that "the Bank will go on paying in a slow way, &c. &c. Meantime Hoyt has inserted in the Albany Daily Advertiser an "extract from a letter dated Sandy Hill, June 29th," which Butler writes him (July 3d) "was well timed." The "extract" is as follows:

SANDY HILL, June 29, 1849.

"The run upon the bank still continues, but the alarm in this part of the country is wholly subsided. THE APPEARANCE OF MR. BARKER IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS AMONG US, SATISFIED THE PEOPLE THAT THE WASHINGTON AND WARREN BANK WOULD SUSTAIN NO LOSS BY ITS TEMPORARY SUSPENSION. ALL ARE DELIGHTED WITH THE ACCOMMODATING DISPOSITION OF MR. BUTLER, THE PRESIDENT. When there were more calls than he could satisfy with his own hands, he called in his neighbors to assist him in paying. And when there were more than all could attend to, he requested those persons that came with the bills, to lay them down and take as many dollars in specie as they left in bills, and retire to give room for others. Many came and saw the counter loaded down with gold and silver, and went away satisfied that all was well, and that SANDY HILL was not without its "grains of gold." You may tell your Albany banks that they had better be a little more sparing of their denunciations, for their own vaults may have to atone for the sins of their keepers. Sell all the goods you can for these notes. But you had better not send up until the alarm has proved groundless, as you may be trod on in the crowd. When you do send, however, you will always have the preference over brokers in being waited upon, for we do not much admire these leeches upon the "body politic" in this part of the country."

On the 9th of February following, the notes of the Washington and Warren Bank were selling in the City of New York at 37½ cts. on the dollar; on the 4th of March, 35 cents. Mr. Butler was notified by Jacob Barker about this time that his salary as President could not be paid much longer, so he resigned the Presidency, which he appears to have filled with decided industry and zeal, and with no little ability, considering that he was then green in Finance and hardly 25 years old.

TENNESSEE.—OFFICIAL.—The official canvass of the vote for Governor in Tennessee in August last, presents the following result:

For Brown, loco,	58,260 votes.
" Foster, whig,	56,616 "
Maj. for Brown,	1,623

VERMONT.—The legislature of Vermont met on the 9th inst., and on the evening of the same day elected William Slade Governor, Horace Eaton Lieutenant Governor, and John Spaulding Treasurer.

The United States has been put to the expense of \$2,000,000 in its preparation to meet in mortal strife our neighbors of Mexico.

MA. BIRNEY.—The Detroit papers say J. G. Birney is seriously affected with paralysis. His general health is good, but when at all animated in conversation he cannot be understood.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The whigs have lost in the House about as many as they have gained in the Senate. In the latter branch, the locofoocos claim a majority of two—and in the House, a majority of fifteen to twenty.

The "Union" endorses the correspondent of the Boston Post as among the best and most correctly informed of the Washington Correspondents. Well, this writer says that the Administration has resolved to stake its fortunes on the success of Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss, in the election of printers to Congress. Elair and Rives, the "Constitution," and the "U. S. Journal," are all desirous of serving their country in the capacity of public printers.

Swartwout, who stole upwards of \$1,000,000, and Hoyt, who stole \$225,000, affect to feel a vast amount of virtuous indignation against Mackenzie, charged with stealing a box of old letters. We suppose they look upon stealers of money as belonging to the aristocracy of thieves, but upon the stealers of letters as attached to the democracy of the profession.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKETS.—The Boston Courier, of Wednesday, 15th inst., says—

The steamer's news yesterday was considered on 'change to be favorable for this country. The crops on the other side of the water are just short enough to require importations of bread stuffs, without affecting the consumption of Cotton. The immediate effect will be a plentiful supply of foreign bills in the market; a fall in the premium of exchange; good freights for the shipping interest, and increased business for our canals and rail-roads.

The New York Tribune of Thursday, 16th inst., says:—

The effect of the foreign advices has been highly favorable on many of our leading articles of produce. The holders of Lard, Cheese, &c., advanced their demands and made sales, for John Bull, at better prices. Our South Carolina friends get a slice of this luck as their important staple Rice went up to-day 25 cents per cwt. Nearly all descriptions of Grain felt the English infection and our farmers are 10 cts. richer in their crops of Wheat, 5 cts. on Rye and 3 cents on Corn than they were yesterday.

The Philadelphia American of Friday, 17th inst., says:—

The late foreign news has caused an increased demand for Flour, and prices have advanced 37 cts. per bbl. Sales of two or three parcels common brands at \$5 a 5 1/2; for fair and good brands \$5 25 is offered. Wheat has also attracted attention, and prices have advanced from 98 cts. for prime Penna. red to \$1 05 a 106 per bushel, with sales. Corn is in request at 59 a 57½ cts. for flat, and 59 for good round yellow.

News for the Ladies.—Jones, of the 'Glasgow News,' did not get married on his recent trip to St. Louis.

Charles Chilton, of "Coon Hunter" notoriety, has been appointed Post Master in Boonville, vice J. M. Major, resigned.

At the recent election in Pennsylvania, the whigs carried the city of Philadelphia in triumphant and gallant style.

The Republican of last Tuesday says, there was a very good supply of wheat on the Levee, yesterday, but it was very freely purchased at an advance of six and seven cents, prime lots selling at 74 and 75 cents per bushel. Flour was also taken quickly at advanced rates. A lot of 100 barrels City Mills, Humboldt, was sold at \$4, and two other smaller lots of inferior brands at \$3 80 and \$3 87 1/2 cents per barrel.

Busy Bees.—In the island of Cuba bees are kept with great success. They are not enervated by the warmth and perennial fruitfulness of the climate, but work on, accumulating stores, though there is to be no winter in which they will be wanted. Many of the Cubans have hundreds of swarms. All the owners do is to furnish hives which only requires them to cut a large hollow tree into pieces three feet long, and laying them down upon shims, to fasten a stick through the centre, upon which the bees begin to build. The hives swarm frequently, and all are, as we said trained to thorough industry, and their industry is abundantly rewarded among the fragrant Belle Flores. When a hive is full of honey, the bees seal it up at both ends, and go to another; so that the planter has only to take away the rich stores from the deserted dwellings; for, as there is no winter, the bees are always laying up and never consuming.

REPORT.

On the Explosion of the Great Fire of July. The report of the joint committee of the common council, composed of aldermen Hart, Meserole, and Stoneall, and assistant alderman Parmer, McClay, and Albertson, is before us. It is an octavo volume of 359 pages, and displays a collection of facts every way evincing the skill and perseverance with which the investigation has been conducted. The results are, of course, all that we can find room for. The attention of the committee was directed to three inquiries:

First.—In what building or buildings did the explosions at the fire, or any of them occur?

Secondly.—What were the character, extent, or consequences of those explosions?

Thirdly.—What was the cause of those explosions?

After the most patient consideration of the testimony, the committee submit:

1. That all the explosions of the fire originated within the store of Crocker & Warren, 33 Broad street.
2. That there were thirteen explosions at intervals of several seconds, until the final explosion, which destroyed seven buildings, and scattered the fire in all directions. So that the fire, but for these explosions, would have been confined to two buildings, whereas it destroyed 230 buildings.
3. There was no other cause for the explosion whatever than the saltpetre in Crocker & Warren's store.

The mass of evidence fully bears out these conclusions, and restores confidence (where it had been shaken) in the efficacy of Croton water in preserving the city under ordinary circumstances from fire.—Such a calamity as that which befel the city in July, is not again likely to jeopardize our lives and property.—*N. Y. News*.

Good.—Many years ago, not far off, a certain justice was called to jail to liberate a worthless debtor, by receiving his oath that he was not worth five dollars.

"Well, Johnny," said the justice, as he entered, "can you swear that you are not worth five dollars, and never will be?"

"Why," answered the other, rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear that I am not worth that amount at present."

"Well, well," returned the justice, "I can swear to the rest; so step forward Johnny."